



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

not altogether, external authority where federal regulation is attempted.

THE CRIMINAL PROSECUTION AND CAPITAL PUNISHMENT OF ANIMALS. By E. P. EVANS. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 1906. Pp. x, 384.

"The present volume is the result of the revision and expansion of two essays entitled 'Bugs and Beasts Before the Law', and 'Modern and Mediaeval Punishment,' which appeared in *The Atlantic Monthly*, in August and September 1884." A great amount of curious and interesting learning has been collected by the author, most of which the average reader will find very novel, notwithstanding the well-known rules of the Mosiac law and even the familiar doctrine of the Common Law with respect to deodands. But though the title of the work suggests a great part of its contents, and of the material which forms an important element of the author's development of his subject, it hardly leads one to expect the very valuable discussion of Penology in its broader relations, which forms the latter part of the book.

The connection that apparently exists between the idea underlying the attitude of the public towards the criminal responsibility of animals, and the standards of that same public with respect to human responsibility is treated with great thoroughness, and this treatment is, to say the least, very suggestive and convincing. New light is shed on this always important topic. The book, therefore, has a much greater value than that which would attach to a mere collection of curious historical information. Its broad and scholarly treatment merits for it special attention.

THE AMERICAN LAWYER. By JOHN R. DOSPASSOS, of the New York Bar. Pp. iv, 185. The Banks Law Publishing Co. 1907.

In this study of the American lawyer "as he was—as he is—as he can be" Mr. Dos Passos finds many causes for criticism of the profession. Insufficient culture to begin with, superficial study of the law itself, and a growing spirit of commercialism are particularly inveighed against. The author believes serious degeneration has occurred since the days "before the War," but is convinced that he sees here the same tendency appearing in other walks of life. The faults he alleges suggest to a great extent the remedies he offers. It is rather surprising, however, to find a seven-year preparation advocated, though doubtless there is much truth in

the charge that hasty and imperfect preparation is more common than it should be.

The lawyer's part in the public life of the country is treated at length, and the tendency to forget all else but fidelity to the client strongly deprecated. We cannot agree with Mr. DosPassos in his idea that the problems confronting a lawyer are less dignified than his problems of bygone days, or that they make less demand on the highest form of intellectual activity. The business he has lost to title companies and similar institutions has been largely of a routine kind, while the modern questions confronting the lawyer involve matters of the most serious public and national interest.

Considerable space is devoted to a somewhat heated denunciation of the code system of procedure. The threadbare character of this subject might, we believe, have justified its omission.

The book is an earnest plea for the establishment of higher ideals among the members of the bar, and our principal criticism of it is that it contains much trite matter.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACTS INDEXED AND DIGESTED. By CHARLES S. HAMLIN, Corporation Counsel of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Pp. 480. Boston: Little, Brown & Company, 1907.

The original Interstate Commerce Act has been so frequently amended and is so closely related to other supplemental Acts, that the task of determining with certainty the exact provisions of the statutes on any subject such as the regulation of railroad rates or the furnishing of facilities by common carriers engaged in Interstate Commerce is exceedingly difficult. Mr. Hamlin's book will expedite the work of those who are confronted with these questions. It includes the text not only of the Interstate Commerce Act but also of the Elkins, Sherman and Wilson Acts, the Safety Appliances and kindred Acts, the Employer's Liability Act and the various laws relating to procedure under these statutes. The official text of each Act is given in full and is followed by a series of careful reference indexes giving the exact line in the text at which any particular word or phrase occurs. This feature is exceedingly valuable. If the index had been prepared rather more on the line of a legal digest of important subjects it would have added to its usefulness. It is now strictly an index of words and phrases.

R. D. J.